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Famous Dates in the Life of the Displacer.

Five years ago last May Gen. LEONARD Wood was an assistant surgeon with the rank of Captain, having entered the service in the medical way by appointment from civil life.

In the Army List to-day Gen. Wood's name stands only eight removes from the top. His brief record in the permanent establishment is thus set forth. Assistant Surgeon ..

Captain Assistant Surgeon. Jan. 5, 1891 .Feb. 4, 1901 Brigadier-General ... The supplementary information concerning his progress in temporary and

brevet rank as a volunteer is needed to explain the foregoing phenomenal instance of rapid transit: Colonel First U. S. Cavalry May 8, 1898 Brigadier-General July 8, 1898 .. Dec. 7, 1898

Honorably dischargedApril 13, 1899 Brigadier-General . Dec. 5, 1899 Major-General ... Honorably discharged June 30, 1901

Study the dates. There is nothing like them in military history. Brilliant achievement in time of actual war is the usuat explanation of uncommon celerity in promotion. When that explanation exists a great majority of the people of the United States accept it with eagerness as satisfactory. They care little for the traditions of the service, or for the slow process by which most army officers patiently and faithfully work their way to distinction in the establishment. Extraordinary merit in war throws out of gear the system of routine promotion and rightly so.

If you study the dates, you see at once that the only period during which Gen. LEONARD WOOD has not been engaged exclusively either in merely prescriptive --medically prescriptive-or in purely administrative business, is the time between his appointment as volunteer Colonel of the cavalry regiment commonly known as the Rough Riders and the cessation of hostilities with Spain. The strictly military period covers just

ninety-six days. During the ninety-six days, therefore, of Col. Wood's experience of actual war in Cuba must be found the heroic deed of personal daring, the masterly, strategic performance, or the great victory identified with his name and fame which warranted his preferment over a long ine of seniors, and justifies his further elevation toward the command of the army, with a tenure that promises to block the list for nearly a quarter of a century against the progress of some three hundred and fifty or four hundred officers to the ultimate goal of the American soldier's ambition.

What is the date of the illustrious event in question? It should be added to the foregoing dates, for it is needed to eluci- or a supposed trade injury to any part of date the chronology.

Was the event the charge of the Rough Riders up San Juan Hill? Ask VASSILI VERESTCHAGIN.

There are, however, some other dates, which help to make up the record of Gen. LEONARD WOOD'S escalade of the Army List. We submit two, as follows:

February 23 [?], 1899, when Gen. Wood was first publicly nominated for Military Governor of the Island of Cuba in place of Major-General JOHN RUTTER BROOKE, to be displaced. The nomination occurred at a dinner of the Anglo-American Club of Santiago, in its old quarters, near the corner of Jaguev and Escudero streets. The nominee, Gen. LEONARD WOOD, presided at the banquet. The nominator, at that time known as EDGAR GERALD BEL-LAIRS, appeared in black trousers and dinner coat, but with a colored tie and a bright green sash in place of a waistcoat -an East Indian custom, as the genial

gentleman explained at the time-and delivered an eloquent speech in eulogy of the presiding officer, concluding with these historic and prophetic words:

" Gentlemen, I give you LEONARD WOOD, the next Governor-General of the Island of Cuba."

November 28, 1899, when another and very different sort of friend of Gen. WOOD, Major JAMES E. RUNCIE, forwarded to New York for publication the attack on BROOKE which, he says, he wrote at Gen. Wood's request in order to get. BROOKE out of Cuba. The letter accompanying the manuscript contained this private advice to his correspondent:

" Now is the time to print this where it will be read. Things here have recently been worse than when you were here, but there seems to be a dawning light around Washington, and it may be the beginning of a better day for Wood as well as for

It was the beginning of a better day for Wood, though perhaps not for Cuba.

The Situation in the Balkans.

There is some uncertainty as to the real situation in the Balkans, but notwithstanding the pacific assurances said to have been given to Austria and Russiaby Prince FERDINAND of Bulgaria, the news from that principality seems to have been sufficiently alarming during the past few days to cause considerable uneasiness. Correspondence also from rest among the people of the various | market. States, on whom their governments find

difficulty in keeping a curb.

attention. The difficulty comes when these have to deal with their own peoin Manchuria or elsewhere.

strongly stirred the Bulgarians, the dis- treaty rights, but did not do so. turbances among the Austrian Slavonattempts against the Constitution are however, he regards as having been un justifiable.

How long the present uncertainty in the Balkans will last depends on several circumstances, but mainly on the staying capacity of the opposing elements. The wearing-out process is at work in Turkey and in all the Balkan States, and it is only a question of time when the strain on their resources will result in collapse. Greece and Servia are now actually under financial control, while the Sultan has little to depend on beyond the patriotism of his army and the pittances which the financial commission at Constantinople find it expedient to dole out to him from time to time to

avert the final catastrophe. As regards Greece and Turkey the ultimate settlement is one in which the maritime powers will have something mania stand in a different category and depend entirely on their two great neighbors. A war between Eulgaria and Turkey, about which there seems some apprehension, cannot have the same issue as that between Greece and Tur-This for many reasons, the principal one being that, whatever the efforts made, it cannot be localized as the latter was; and if prevented by Austrian and Russian occupations of the strategic points of Servia and Bulgaria, the independence of these two States, which is now more or less illusory, would be

The situation is extremely complicated, racial and religious ambitions clashing with economic and commercial necessities.

Canada and Germany.

The trade relations between Canada and Germany have played a prominent part in the discussion of Mr. Chamberlain's plan of a Pan-Britannic Zollverein. It s claimed that Germany has "penalized " Canadian products, and that the mother country has no means of retaliation for this grievous wrong done to one of her children.

As far as any outward indications go, our Canadian neighbors are not losing sleep over their trade relations with Germany, nor do trade returns indicate any violent animosity on the part of Canada. Canadian-German trade is not very extensive. Trade returns of Canadian imports of \$11,000,000 against exports of \$2,700,000, for the fiscal year 1902, indicate that if any feeling really exists it is quietly pocketed along with compensat ing commercial advantages.

As a matter of fact, it is not easy to see just where any special grievance exists, as far as Canada is concerned, although the incident has undoubtedly furnished Mr. CHAMBERLAIN with a key upon which to hang an apparently forcible argument, that of the absence of retaliatory power in the event of an actual the British Empire.

Believing the facts to be unfamiliar to many of our readers, we submit the following review of the case. In 1896, the Liberal party came into power in Canada. Although the nominal policy of the party was free trade, it was deemed inadvisable to attempt any radical change in the system of moderate protection which had been adopted by its opponent and predecessor in power, the Conservative party. In the hope of securing trade advantages and benefits which the United States denied them, and with some idea of establishing closer relations with the mother country, and perhaps in the hope of acquiring some political prestige at home, the new Govland, within certain specified conditions. | daily newspaper press." In 1900, this rate was increased to 33 1-3 stood upon rights granted her by a " most between Great Britain and the German Zollverein. Germany claimed that Can-

in the hope of securing a much larger in- of an "occasional" tippler before. terest in her far more important and valuable English market. While the lay sick for three months. He was the spectacular, as it were? Should these gangs terest in her far more important and At 21, the now excellent young man desired benefits from the English market " never, at any time, in more complete have not been realized, Canada accepts | possession of the Devil " than during existence of many of them right here in New York? her German relations with entire com- this time. The ordinary Devil, of course. placency, sells where she can, and buys. The Newspaper Old Boy was yet to come. where she can buy to best advantage. Mr. NEWCOMB's parents, readers of Both nations were quite within their Leaves of Healing, telegraphed to Mr. rights and their powers. Canada has no Dowie for prayers, and the young objection to German recognition of her man's life was saved. He did not make fiscal autonomy, and buys what she any better use of it. As soon as he was wants, in spite of limited sales of her own graduated from college he "took up wares, for which she finds a satisfac- newspaper work." He seems not to tory market elsewhere. Canada's stock- have been "a common, ordinary " reyards and elevators are in no danger of porter. He was an uncommon and the Balkan capitals points to much un- becoming choked for lack of a German extraordinary reporter. Whether be

As it is, Germany takes about \$1,000,000 porter, a poker expert, a collector of worth of cereals; \$500,000 worth of flax- church news; whether he was all of these For the moment the policy of Austria seed; \$225,000 worth of grass and clover and something more, we leave to the and Russia is definitely against any dis- seed; \$350,000 worth of agricultural im- newspaper demons to find out from these turbance of existing conditions, and plements; a few dried apples; some words: their urgent representations to the dif- metals, minerals, and sundry other "My days were spent in the companionship of

of Bulgaria, are sure to receive proper Germany's beet sugar, glass, earthenware and chinaware, furs, silk, wool and woollens, and a considerable variety of ple, who care very little whether their other articles, because it pays her to do acts may or may not disturb calculations so. Her total trade with Germany is 50 per cent. greater than her trade with The Macedonian troubles that have so France, which might also have claimed

So far as our neighbor's interest i ians, the renewal in Italy of the Injeden- directly concerned, Mr. Chamberlain's tist agitation, and the swiftly executed argument is of little importance, although military coup in Servia against the late | it is of value to him in his general position. King, seem all to have had a more or Germany cuts no figure in Canadian calless common source. Regarding the culation. Canada has two much better last, a Servian writer points out that strings to her bow, and when the question focuses it will lie between " hands across by the Servian Code punishable with the sea "and" hands across the border.' death, and that King ALEXANDER by England and the United States are the aying violent hands on it had invited only important suitors for her commerhis fate, Servian law not contemplating cial favors, and her trade will probably the possibility of such an emergency as go to the suitor who offers her the most arose in the spring. The methods, in exchange for it. In the meantime, she is busily engaged in increasing her market value.

The Dolphin and the Sylph The twelve or fifteen members of Congress who have taken possession of the Dolphin and gone on a summer cruise along the New England coast do not constitute the House Committee on Naval Affairs. There is no such committee. The House Committee on Naval Affairs for the Fifty-seventh Congress went out of existence when that Congress expired on March 4. The Committee on Naval Affairs for the Fifty-eighth Congress has not been appointed, for the sufficient reason that the House of Representatives in the Fifty-eighth Con-

gress is not yet organized. Chairman Foss? There is no Chairman Foss. There is a Mr. Foss who to say, but Servia, Bulgaria and Rou- hopes perhaps to be chairman again when the House meets and Uncle JoE CANNON is elected Speaker, but he is only Mr. Foss now. He and the companions of his summer voyage have no official standing aboard the Dolphin or any other Government vessel, except as plain, ordinary Congressmen.

The Evening Post defends this junketing trip by an argument not very respect-

ful to the President: "Who could blame the Naval Committee when the Postmaster-General goes cruising on one revenue cutter, a Senate committee on another, and the President employs an auxiliary cruiser solely for the summer use of himself, his wife, and children?"

The case of the President is somewhat different. He is Commander-in-Chief of the navy, as well as of the army. He has an official right to order speed trials and experimental cruises by any naval vessel, and to accompany the same in person that he may observe the ship's erformance and watch her consumption of coal with a view to possible improvements and economies.

Besides that, he has declared that we must have a navy equal to that of any other Power. How can he know what sort of a navy we already possess unless he studies it ship by ship? He began last year with the Mayflower. This summer he is making personally a thorough invesigation of the Sylph.

The gentlemen aboard the Dolphin have no more right there than if they had constituted the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics in the last House.

The Reformed Reporter.

The front page of JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE's weekly Leaves of Healing is bright with a likeness of Mr. ARTHUR W. NEWCOMB, or, as the editor puts it, " the counterfeit presentment reveals him as a the American turf. severe, forcible and successful personage. He is much more than that. He is a Literary Brand plucked from the Burning," a New York newspaper man transferred to Chicago and transformed in Zion City. In his own language the excellent young man is the "literary trophy for GoD and Zion." He has been saved by General Overseer Dowle from an almost inevitable doom of despair as regards his spiritual condition by his association with the secular newspapers."

All young men who think of asking for job at this or any other secular newspaper office should read and perpend

Mr. Dowie's editor's solemn warning: Nothing is more terrible than the fact that the public newspaper press, that hell of modern literaure, has become, with but few exceptions, the ottomless pit of destruction, to all who have ever grasped the pen to write for the world, in the interests of the flesh and of the devil. Slavery to sin is the sine qua non of success in Satan's domain of ernment voted, in 1898, a preferential newspaperdom; for no man dares to be free and rate of 25 per cent. on imports from Eng- | write for these syndicates of liars who control the

Mr. NEWCOMB'S " written testimony per cent. When Canada's intention to shows that even at an early age, though take this step became known, Germany reared by Christian parents and a worker in the church, the Sunday school and favored nation "treaty effected, in 1865, the Young People's Society, he learned to practise deceit toward his parents. He was "an accomplished liar and a ada was included in the terms of that smooth hypocrite even in his boyhood." treaty, and England was obliged to con- In short, he had that gift for wickedcede the fact. At the request of the Col-ness which marked a member-elect of the onies, this treaty was denounced, and Newspaper School and is now so admir-England and Germany established new able a foil for his present virtues. He relations in which Canada was not in- smoked before he got into what Zion City calls "pants." He went to college This placed Canada where, by her own at 15 and was graduated at 23. The act and consent, she fell under Germany's length of his college course is proof the generations has been definitely recognized by higher tariff rate, which constitutes the enough of the wickedness of his courses. alleged penalization. Canada's position He "began to tipple occasionally." was really that of willingness to sacrifice Now it is a difficult thing to "tipple her small interest in the German market occasionally." Indeed, we never heard

was a dramatic critic, a "society " re-

ferent governments, especially to that items. Canada buys \$3,500,000 worth of some of the worst elements of city life, my nights | Wakefield, R. L. July 13.

at the theatre, at the dance, or at the card table. At the same time, I gained an intimate knowledge of the conditions of the churches of the city and of their members. Although I knew, in my own heart that these churches were dead spiritually, and that their members, for the most part, were men and women whose only pursuits were money and pleasure, I became a member of the largest and most fashionable of them, and took up active work in the Young People's Society. I had become so hardened in my hypocrisy, that I would even lead temperance meetings and talk on temperance with great fervor on Sunday, while I was smoking and drinking during the week. By this time the habit of lying, learned early in boyhood, and a part of my profes sion in the newspaper business, had become so strong that I scarcely knew whether I was lying o elling the truth."

For a newspaper demon he seems to

work in giving up the habit and reaching his friend and further profit through his the truth. But we see in the Rake's Progress, so to speak, a dramatic unity, consistency and necessity. The predestined Reformed Character must be very black to make white and more radiant the grand transformation scene and tableau The prisoner of the Newspaper Hell began to read Leaves of Healing. In his second year of newspaper work he left off playing cards. Dancing " seemed senseless and silly," and he danced no more, " although he went to many dances every week in his capacity as reporter." He " swore off " drinking. He no longer him a job. Nov. 7, 1898, Dowle gave him a little office next his own in Zion Home; gave him also the bound volumes of Leaves of Healing and told him to read them through from beginning to end and work eight hours a day at the task. Soon the Secular Newspaper Auld Hornie was ex- at a time when all military difficulties had orcised. Now the reclaimed energumen is a deacon in the "Christian Catholic Church in Zion," General Associate Editor of Zion publications, &c.; and he would rather be General Associate Editor of Zion publications, which are such mighty forces in the Restoration of All Things, than to hold any other editorial position the world has to offer." Praying | accomplished, or in a fair way to be, long blessings upon Overseer JANE DOWIE, Descon A. J. GLADSTONE DOWLE and the great mission " of J. A. Dowie, he remains "very respectfully," &c., Ar-

THUR W. NEWCOMB Such is his "Story of Victory Over Satan, Sin, Disease, Death and Hell." "Our noble young companion" has been reformed and likes his job. When Mr. Dowle comes to Madison Square Garden next fall with Zion White Robed Choir and Zion City Brass Band, he will make special efforts to cleanse the way of the victims of the Secular Newspaper CLOOTIE. In fact, he means to put that inky old rascal out of business.

If Hermis cannot meet McChesney, why should not Waterboy, the four-year-old Watercress colt of Mr. J. B HAGGIN? A race over, say, one mile and a quarter, in which Waterboy and McChesney might appear at even weights, would be a banner attraction. Within the last few weeks McChesney has met and defeated some of the best horses about Chicago, and each time he carried a big weight. Waterboy has to his credit his victory in the Suburban Renewal, where, with an impost of 112 pounds, he ran the one mile and a quarter in 2:04 3-5, and also his remarkable per formance of last week in the Brighton Handicap, where he carried 124 pounds over the same distance in the world's record time of 2:03 1-5. Waterboy is hailed by many excellent young man whose brave, honest | Eastern horsemen as not only the greatest and intelligent face looks out upon the four-year-old of the year, but one of the reader from this page." Mr. Newcomb's best, if not the "best colt ever seen " on

Whether or not these two thoroughbreds get a chance by themselves to determine during the summer in the stake races at Saratoga, and here the friends of each will be able to form their own conclusions as to the animals' respective abilities.

It's a lucky fellow who, like Col. WILLIAM C. SANGER, can leave a high public office this country. not only with the praises of his friends. but with the good feeling of his enemies, in this case the wicked spoilsmen. Gen. OLIVER, who becomes Assistant Secretary of War in Col. SANGER'S stead, may envy

The American Jews Losing Their Religion

From the Menorah. Modernity has struck a blow at Jewish orthodox y from which it may never completely recover. The Jews who fashioned the Jewish life of American Jewry prior to 1880 built blindly but strongly. A people who might have set up a great Jewry or laid the foundations of a greater Judaism prepared for de-Judaization in every direction. This affects Orthodoxy. Every newcomer falls more or less into the net. Fither tradition or practice is destroyed, because the settled Jew has dealed one or both, and has ruled and taught that economic con siderations are superior to matters of faith or spirit. To speak of the observance of the Sabbath as a plous bligation is inferentially to charge the leading Jews in this country and elsewhere with gross im

This new world, to which so many fled because they were Jews, bewilders because the flame on the Statue of Liberty singes our phylacteries. Orthodoxy is now an affair of our elders. Young men are not religious-that there is not a strictly prosperous eating house on the East Side of No York is sufficient testimony to the fact-they do not attend synagogue. Young Jewesses do know their Judaism has any other claim upon them than that of Chupah. Fathers do not expect their children to be orthodox. And the newcomers vill not help us. The crises through which the Jew riously. No middle-aged father expects his son to be orthodox in practice or conviction—his ortho-doxy is for himself, and the dividing line between

Police and Toughs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Does not your article to-day on the latest mystery in The Bronx, with the incidental account of the terrorizing of the be allowed to exist in any part of any well-regulated city, and have we not abundant proof of the open Could we not spare some of the force from the sensational raids of the "drag-net" variety to break up such outrageous bands of roughs?

Why deprive the men of that very effective weapon—the nightstick? Does not the absence of it form a

stronger temptation for the use of the revolver, and would it not be better to have the latter weapon carried in a holster where it could be kept in order, rather than in a trousers pocket to rust and get tangled up with tobacco pouches, bits of string, &c., to the peril of innocent bystanders and the user NEW YORK, July 13.

Senator Quarles's Mowing.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a recent issue of THE SUN I read an article in reference to Senator Quaries of Wisconsin undertaking to cut and house sixty acres of grass in three days. Now, there may be a difference in capacity to work proportionate to the difference in size of sin and Rhode Island, but if any man down this way could do such a stept of work in the above time, he would sit down and cat johnnie cakes and drink pippin eider for the rest of the year.

"WOOD, THE DISPLACER." Few Recent Objections to the Further Displacement Now Proposed.

From the Buffalo Courier. Some time ago, when the people were beginning to appreciate the emptiness of Wood's claims for preferment and hero worship, Mr. Roosevelt took occasion in a public speech to laud him as nearing the ideal of manhood and the American soldier. Since then new and graver allegations have been made. Newspapers and individuals who were formerly his admirers have not hesitated to declare that if the charges were false and Wood a man of honor he would unhesitatingly demand an investigation. On the other hand, he has dodged it, has put himself as far away from it as he well could. The President will hardly offend the public again have had plenty of leisure. He touched sin | by fulsome praises of an officer who is under at many points. One might think that distinct suspicion and yet seeks no vindiso accomplished a liar would have hard | cation, although that person may continue

> From the Lockport Union-Sun. The country is far from being satisfied with the certificate of character given Gen. Wood by the President.

From the New York News. It must shake the faith of the world in the business sense of Americans to see a young army doctor hoisted to the highest rank in the United States Army although his entire knowledge of actual fighting was acquired by commanding a few hundred men for a month or so. One must wonder what would happen to an American army if it went into liked tobacco, it was a filthy weed. The the field of modern war under such untried great hour approached. He was "look- and untrained leadership What a descent ing for wider fields" when DOWIE offered from Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Schoffeld and Miles to Dr. Leonard Wood!

From the Clereland Plain Dealer. It has been that officer's singular good fortune to be placed in a position to reap the reward of others' services. He succeeded Gen. Brooke as Military Governor of Cuba been removed and the civil complications were well advanced toward settlement. People who have followed events since the freedom of Cuba became an accomplished fact do not forget that Gen. Brooke was at the head of the government for more than a year before his retirement from active service, and that all the chief reforms and improvements in Havana and elsewhere were before his mantle fell on Gen. Wood.

From the Washington Post.

Neither the War nor the Navy Department has hesitated to notice the most trivial publications in the most unimportant newspapers. Why, then, this persistent languor in the matter of Runcie's alleged utterances utterances infinitely more injurious and demoralizing than those which, in the immediate past, have elicited such energetic manifestations of departmental vigilance? We do not pretend to solve this conundrum. It constitutes a scandal, however, which is not likely to be disinfected by delay.

From the Albany Argus.

Yet the President's friend has not accepted the advice, emphatically tendered by several Administration organs, that he should demand a court of inquiry and clear his name and record of these blemishes which, so long as the charges are unanswered, must disfigure it.

From the New York World.

The profession of war grows every year more complicated and more difficult. Its duties should go to men who have prepared for them by years of study, its honors to those who have earned them by long service; not to "court favorites." The advancement of President Roosevelt's friend, Dr. Wood, to the head of the army would be a worse instance of "push" than ever was known even in England.

CANADA.

Our Old Treaty With Her-The Present

Outlook-The Chamberlain Scheme. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Among the contributions to the discussion now going which is the better, they are likely to meet on in the columns of The Sun regarding Canada, one of the most interesting is that of Mr S. T. Ritchie of Akron, Ohio, which appeared on July 7. Especially to the point was the closing paragraph of his letter, in which he appeals for a more liberal spirit in dealing with Canada in matters of trade, believing that it would be to the interest of

> It has always been more or less of a myster; in Canada why the United States should for so long have repelled every overture made by Canada for closer commercial relations, even commercial union. The treaty of 1854 was so profitable to both countries, and tended to develop such intimate relations between them, that its abrogation in 1867 was little short of a calamity. The causes that brought about the denunciation of the treaty need not be discussed here; they were the work of the hereditary enemies of the United States, and not of the people of Canada, whose sympathy was all along with the North and in favor of the preservation of the Republic Under the operation of the reciprocity treaty the aggregate interchange of commodities een the provinces and this country rose from an annual average of \$14,000,000 in the gold the year of its abrogation. The ited States exports to Canada during the Enjied States exports to Canada during the treaty came to as much as those to China. Japan, Brazil, Italy, Hayti, Russia, Venezuela Austria, the Argentine, Denmark, Turkey, Portugal, the Sandwich Islands, and the Central American States all put together. In fact, Canada, in spite of the political friction at the close of the civil war, had become practically part of the American home market. All that was lost by a stroke of the pen. The question now is how to recover the lost ground.
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> 1 remember well at the time of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty the effect it had

ket. All that was lost by a stroke of the pen. The question now is how to recover the lost ground.

I remember well at the time of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty the effect it had in Canada. Previous to that act the country was overrun by American buyers of everything in the shape of agricultural produce; and everywhere they were welcome. They came to the farmers' doors and paid in hard cash for all they took away. The farmer had no need to waste time to look for a market; the market came to his door, and he could stay at home attending to production. The abrogation of the treaty in 1887 ended all that, and a black shadow fell over Canadian prosperity. The Canadian producer was thrown back on the limited British market in competition with India, the Colonies and other countries; and prices rapidly fell. I speak with experience on the subject, for I was a personal sufferer. Not long before the denunciation of the treaty, and believing it would be prolonged, I had acquired some eight square miles of fnely wooded and fertile land, well situated for direct water communication by river and canal with Lake Champlain, for the ordinary timber and finer woods, and a modest competence seemed within reach. But all prospect ended with the termination of the treaty, and when a few years after I parted with the property the price received barely covered the expenditure that had been necessarily made to operate it in view of the market this country afforded. Many others suffered in the same way. The British market offered no compensation whatever for the loss of that in the United States, and what is more, with all due respect to the imperial Federalists, Canadian and British, it never can. The scheme of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is an artificial arrangement of checks and balances that will got to pieces the day it is subjected to extraordinary strain; reciprocity between this country and Canada would be a rational foundation on which to build a broader commercial union, and for the good of the two countries to where h

OLIVER. ROOT'S SUCCESSOR. Belief That He Will Be Made Secretary of War in the Fall.

WASHINGTON, July 14.-The resignation of Col. William Cary Sanger, Assistant Secretary of War, will probably take effect

before the end of this week. The matter was kept secret until his successor could be selected so that a rush of candidates would be avoided. Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, the new Assistant Secretary of War, was chosen largely because of his connection with National Guard matters and his familiarity with army affairs.

It is generally understood in the War Department that Col. Sanger's retirement will be followed next fall by the resignation of Secretary Root, who has for some time desired to return to his practice in New York. Secretary Root's friends were informed last winter of his intention to retire from the Cabinet this summer, and last | an allowance of wine and des February he told Senator Mason of Illinois, that he did not expect to remain in the Cabinet long after the adjournment of Congress. There were many matters connected with the army, however, that required his personal attention, and he found it impossible to leave while they were pending. The formation of the army G-neral Staff and the military schools at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, together with the establishment in Washington of the army war college, were all of sufficient importance to demand his presence at the head of the War Department. Another reason for deferring his retirement was found in his appointment as a member of the Alaskan boundary tribunal.

It was the wish of the President, it is said hat he should retain his position in the Cabinet while serving on the commission. It is said upon excellent authority that it is Secretary Root's present intention to it is Secretary Root's present intention to retire soon after his return from London, and that it is planned to have him succeeded by Gen. Oliver. It is explained that Secretary Root now feels that the great military problems which confronted him when he entered the Cabinet at the close of the war with Spain have been worked out, and that with the legislation already present her Congress his charme of references. passed by Congress his scheme of reform in the army can be carried out without his

personal direction.

He will leave for Europe about Aug. 20, and Gen. Oliver will then become the active head of the War Department and continue to direct the affairs of the army until Secreary Root's return, some time in October tary Root will then begin the prepara ion of his annual report, and this will probably be his last official communication to Congress. In this report he will discuss such unfinished army plans as he feels will require completion. This report will then be a guide to his successor, who may desire to carry out Secretary Root's ideas for improving the army

NEW HEADS OF THE CARMELITES. Prior Bruder of Pittsburg Elected Superior-

General of the Order Here. The Very Rev. Pius Mayer, Prior-General of the Carmelite Order, who came to the United States several weeks ago to attend the elections of priors for this country, has announced the new officers.

The Very Rev. Ambrose Bruder of Pittsburg has been elected Superior-General in the United States. He is a young man, having been born in New York in 1867, and his rise in the Carmelite Order has been rapid. Soon after his ordination he was elected prior at Pittsburg.

These priors have also been elected in the various provinces: The Revs. Albert Wagner, Pittsburg; Dionysius Best, Niagara Falls; T. J. Donald, Englewood, N. J. Albert Warrhy, Chicago, Albert Bards illert Murphy, Chicago; Alphonse Brandsläter, Sciplo, Kan.; Sebastian Unaler, Leaven-worth, Kan.; Ferdinand Van der Staay. worth, Kan.; Ferdinand Van der Staay. New Baltimore, Pa. The refinitors are The Revs. Paul Ryan, J. C. Feehan, A. J. Smits and Bernard Fink.

This was the first election ever held in the United States at which the Prior-General has presided. Pius Mayer, though born in Germany, studied here at St. Fran-Seminary, Milwaukee, and became covinical of the order in the United States He will remain in this country for several months preparing for the extension and prover the Prior-General, should Cardinal Gotti. a Carmelite, become Pope, a future Cardinal.

M'SWEENEY UP ON CHARGES. Accused of Appropriating Immigration

Papers. Which He Didn't Take Away. Ex-Deputy Immigration Commissioner Edward F. McSweeney, who is charged with having abstracted between 4,000 and 5,000 public documents from the bureau files while he was an official at Ellis Island under Commissioner Fitchie, applied to United States Commissioner Shields yesterday for a hearing, but the case was ap-journed until Oct. 6. McSweeney gave

\$1,500 bail for his appearance. His counsel Abram Rose, declares that the charge is groundless, because the papers were never removed from Ellis Island or from the possession of the Government. The prosecution hopes to show that the papers were locked up to conceal viola-

McSweeney is now chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts, and he was accompanied to the Federal Building erday by his present political patron William L. Gaston, the Democratic Col. William L. Gaston, the Democratic nominee for Governor in the last Massachusetts State campaign.

FOR NEGRO EDUCATION.

Senators Hanna and Lodge Expected at the Pensacola Conference.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14 .- The managers of the Colored Educational Congress, to be held at Pensacola next week, announce that Senators Hanna and Lodge and Booker T. Washington have consented to speak at the congress, and that President Roosevelt has promised that he will send some one to represent him. The committee has also received replies accepting invitations from several Congressmen, Senators and promi-nent educators from all over the country, and it is now arranging to entertain the guests.

The promoters of this congress say that

the object is not to discuss race conditions and the standing of the negro in the South, but to urge upon the colored people the necessity of taking advantage of the educational advantages now offered them in the South.

CANADIAN MINISTER RESIGNS. Mr. Blair Objected \$5 Government's Policy on the Grand Trunk Bill.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 14 .- The resignation of the Hon. A. G. Blair as Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada has been placed in the hands of the Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the Premier, after vainly endeavoring to induce him to reconsider the step, has accepted it. Mr. Blair's action, it is understood, is taken as a protest against Government's policy on the Grand Trunk Pacific bill.

Alabama Has Not Yet Settled All Her Debt. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: Can THE SUN nform me what amount the State of Alabama owes on her indorsement in the '70s of ratiroad bonds? A few years ago I wrote the then Governor of Alabama asking him what the prospects were of the State coming to a settlement of its indorse-ment on bonds of defaulting railroads, and he had the "cheek" to answer: "That, as the indorse ments were conceived in fraud there was no pros-I had always supposed until I received the above

that the State, the same as an individual, was responsible for the acts of an authorized agent as to indorsement when innocent parties were involved. The bonds were marketed on the strength of the Indorsement at nearly par.

The State gave its indorsement to develop its resources: it did, and yet it is unwilling in any measure to make good the indorsement on the bonds of the roads that were foreclosed. bonds of the roads that were foreclosed.

The indersement appears as regular as the present issue of bonds, and it does not appear altogether unlikely that in the course of time Alabama's bondholders may get a reply not unlike the one quoted.

CHAUNGHY, BUCHANAN.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 12.

DAY OF THE BASTILE'S FALL. Anniversary of French Liberty Joyousty Kept Afloat and Ashore.

French New York celebrated the anniersary of the fall of the Bastile yesterday In many parts of the city-in the Brooklyn navy yard for one place-the French tricolor was displayed. The French gun. boat Le Tage, in the North River, got itself

up en fête and received many guests.

The ceremonies on the gunboat began with an inspection at 10 o'clock by Admira Rivet. At noon the Argentine warship Presidente Sarmiento, which had flown the tricolor since sunrise, fired a 21-gun salute, which was answered in kind by the Frenchman. In the afternoon all hands on Le Tage had a half holiday, the sailors either dancing on the lower deck or playing cards and dominoes in the fore-castle and turrets. At dinner they had evening the ship was outlined in lanterns.

Ashore thirty French business men gave: dinr er last night to Admiral Rivet and Capt Amelot at the Lafayette-Brevoort Hote There was a mammoth festival at Harlem There was a mammoth restival at Harlem River Park under the auspices of the French Benevolent Society. The children took possession of the grounds during the after-noon, danced, used the swings and ate large amounts of sandwiches, milk and ice

cream.
Consul-General Magny received an over tion when he arrived in the evening. He was met at the gate by a section of the veteran Lafavette Guards and escorted to the platform in the ballroom. A dance and a concert succeeded. Ambassador Jules Jusserand was expected, but was de-tained in Washington.

The celebration aboard Le Tage was

somewhat marred by the finding the day before of the drowned body of a marine named Henri Vallier. Vallier had been with the ship seven years and had been missing since he received shore leave a week ago. There was a cut on his forehead when the body was found. The funeral will be held to-day.

CATHEDRAL COLUMNS LANDED Rolled Ashore Easily-But Now Maybe a Truck Won't Get Them Up the Hill

The 90-ton sections of the two big granite columns for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine were rolled ashore vesterday from the lighter on which they lay, at 135th street and the North River, as easily and smoothly as two spools of cotton. A cable was wound about each section five or six times, and when the tide reached such a height that the columns were on a level with the landing stage the cable was unwound by slowly rolled ashore onto a platform buil

The columns will now be moved by steam power to Cathedral Heights on a special truck built in Boston. The truck is expected to arrive to-day.

Several safe movers and granite experts who watched the unloading of the colum vesterday said that it would be impossible to move them on a truck. It will be necessary, they say, to roll the pillars along in some such way as the Obelisk was ca Central Park in 1881, or in the fashio that a house is moved. The two smaller sections of the columns

weighing only forty tons anlece, were lifted from the hold of the lighter Ben Franklin by the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company's steam derrick Reliance. The Re liance has a hoisting power of eighty tons, and the forty ton sections, together with the five-ton pedestals were easily landed. Four more columns, in eight sections e ready for transportation in Vinalhave Me. The two remaining columns, which are now being polished, may not be for shipment before next year. columns are worth \$25,000 apiece, and their transportation from Vinelhaven North River pier cost \$1,600 each.

NEW FRESH AIR FARM OPENED Owned by the St. Vincent de Paul Societ

-Dedicated by the Archbishop. Archbishop Farley opened and dedicated the St. Vincent de Paul Fresh Air Farm at Spring Valley yesterday morning. Nearly a hundred prominent Catholics, most of hem members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, accompanied the Archbishop's party to the new charitable institution Following the dedication, a luncheon was given by the officers of the society in honor of Archbishop Farley and his guest. Mgr. Farrelly. The luncheon was served on the lawn under the trees. Thomas M. Mulry doing the honors of host This opening marks the fifth year of this esh air work. The society's first summe fresh air work. nome for poor children was small and in

many ways undesirable. This summe several hundred little ones will be kept a the farm during the hot season.

There are lawns provided with game and amusements, shade and fruit trees in abundance, fields and gardens and brooks and every attraction of country life to delight the children whose lives are spent in hot city streets or tenements In declaring the farm open yesterday the Archbishop said:

No matter what they say about the we eing bad-and indeed it has been wicke being bad-and indeed it has been wicked I maintain that in many ways it is mulbetter than it has been. Charity is the su of all virtue, and the large increase of charlable donations makes it plain that instea of the world getting worse it is getting bette Thank God! I congratulate all who has helped in this present great work, and I at them not to let the fountains of their charit which now flow so freely, dry up and withe and I can assure them that their bank a counts will not be any less for their charity.

REPUBLICAN CLUBS ORGANIZE. Kings County Will Begin Work for the Presidential Campaign.

The Associated Republican Clubs of Kings County have perfected a permanent organization and will now begin work for the Presidential campaign next year. At a meeting on Monday night in the Congress Club house at 586 Bedford avenue. Williamsburg, the following officers were elected to serve until December, 1904:

Dr. J. W. T. Kastendieck, president; Dr. W. A. Griffiths, first vice-president; Charles B. Law, second vice-president; Robert Curran, recording secretary; James E. Pearsull. recording secretary; James E. Pearsall, corresponding secretary; Charles J. Webber, treasurer, and George J. Hardy, marshal.

Fifteen Assembly districts were represented the received.

sented at the meeting. Steamboat Inspector May Be Dismissed. WASHINGTON, July 14 .- As a result the bitterness which has developed over amendments suggested to the regulation governing the inspection of steamboats it probable that one of the inspectors taking part in the annual conference, which been in session here for several weeks, we be dismissed. Messrs. Witledge of S Louis and Sloan of Dubuque were vindicated of the published charge that they had made public through the newspapers the proceedings of the conference. Secretary Cortelyou has now turned the investigation on the instigator of the newspaper charges, and this has resulted in fixing upon one of the inspectors the bility for the charges. The officers docling to make public the name of the member.

sively that he instigated the publication of the charges against Messrs. Sloan and Witledge drastic measures will be taken.

but they assert that if it is shown conc

Will Probe Brmery Charges. The Republican members of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen, which has a big Democratic majority, directed City Cler Michael J. O'Donnell yesterday to call special meeting of the board to-m evening to investigate several charg that Boilding Inspector Edward Ke Alderman Bernard Farrell, both crats demanded bribes from bu

contractors for issuing building permits

A Hebrew Marflower. From the Hebrew Standard. which, according to Dr. Silverman, ference was born ought to be historical and the vo-